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WANTED, an Assistant Shopman. Apply to Mr. Cleave, butcher, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a respectable Youth as Cashier. Apply to Lark and Ben. 467, George-street.

TO MILLINERS—Wanted for the country, about 40 miles from Sydney, a competent milliner. To one who thoroughly understands her business, a liberal salary will be given. Apply, this day, to Dawson and Tabor, 412, George-street.

COAT, Waistcoat, and Trousers hands wanted. The highest wages with constant employment. HOSKIN and LARSEN.

TO WEAVERS—The highest wages will be given, by the undersigned, to a few good weavers, with families.

Woolen Factory, Parramatta, May 14, 1160.

WANTED, two Boiler Makers, two Blacksmiths, two Fitters. To good workmen liberal wages will be given. And a few apprentices. Apply to GEORGE RUSSELL and Co., Engineers, Sussex-street.

A COACHMAN WANTED—He must be fully competent to drive Four Horses, and give satisfactory references as to character, for sobriety, honesty, and ability. Apply to G. SKINNER, Bligh-street.

WANTED, two Carriers, at the highest Society's prices. Apply to J. HAYMAN, Tanner, Phillip-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Cook and Waiter. To competent persons liberal wages will be given. Apply to W. E. RIDEN, Black Bay.

SERVANT WANTED, as Plain Cook and Landlady in a small family. Apply to Mrs. DAINTER, Smart's Cottages, Woolloomooloo; or at 490, George-street.

WANTED, a steady respectable person as Nurse; also, a Housemaid. Characters indispensable, apply to Mrs. M. McALISTER, Jux., Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a steady man as Cook and Porter. Apply to WALTER LOVELL, at Waterloo House, 214 and 216, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a general servant. Apply to Mrs. JOHNSON, No. 335, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a steady man, to make himself useful in a house, and understand driving. Apply to Mr. DAVID JONES, Hyde Park East.

WANTED, a civil intelligent lad to clean out offices in the morning, and act as messenger during the day. Apply to A. ANDREWS, Manager of Australasian Sugar Company, 427, George-street.

NOTICE TO SHEEP SHEARERS, SHEARING will commence on or about the 15th September, at the Royal Bank Station on the Edward River, namely—The Wool Shed, Nyang, From Room.

WANTED, by the undersigned, two Labouring Men, one to take out sheep to shed, and the other to do labouring work and to make himself generally useful. Men somewhat advanced in years will suit. WILLIAM SAMUEL, 212, Pitt-street.

A LADY of experience and respectability is desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to a lady, or to superintend the domestic arrangements of an elderly gentleman. Address A. B. Post Office, 689.

FOUND, on the Newtown Road, on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, a Gold Brooch. Any one by applying at the Wesleyan School, Newtown, and giving a description of the article, may obtain it on paying the expense of this advertisement.

TO LET, Duke's Wharf and Stores. Apply at the Office of the Loan Commission, 354, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, No. 1, Thurlow's-terrace, Surry Hills, containing four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room. There is a well of water on the house. A stable and coach house can be let with the premises if required. Apply at No. 308, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, or Sell, eight miles from Sydney, in S. 23, 30, or 40 acres, small farms, fit for market gardens, &c. Some of them thick with best firewood, timber, &c. Abundance of water. If rented, moderate. Apply to Mr. YARROW, Solicitor, 308, Pitt-street, Sydney, two doors from King-street.

TO LET, a House, containing seven rooms, with detached kitchen, servant's room, and two-stalled stable. Apply on the premises, No. 2, Smart's Buildings, Rushcutters Bay. Possession can be given on the 9th instant.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOL, TALLOW, AND COLONIAL.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN beg to apprise parties interested in the disposal of wool, tallow, and other colonial produce, that they are holding auction exclusively for the sale of the above articles every Saturday, and having secured dry and commodious stores capable of holding 2000 tons of merchandise, they will store goods intended for sale, free of rent, for one month.

Commission on wool and tallow, one per cent.

TO DRAPERS, STORKKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, &c.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australia Auction Mart, on TUESDAY next, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Scotch tweil shirts
Blue serge shirts
Fancy regatta ditto
Fancy moleskin trousers
Cord trousers
Pilot cloth coats
Pilot cloth
French lamas
Muslin dresses
Prints
Grey calicos
Black doekain coats
Fancy vest
Fancy summer shawls
Terms at sale.

ARAB ENTIRE, SHEIK.

M. R. C. MARTIN has received instructions (from J. H. Bettington, Esq.) to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The pure bred Arab Horse Sheik, imported by Messrs. E. and A. Blackland.

His good qualities are too well known to require mention, and so he will be sold.

Without reserve.

Purchasers are requested to call and inspect him at the Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street.

RACE HORSE, PRIMA.

M. R. C. MARTIN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of September, at 12 o'clock.

"PRIMA," a bay gelding, 4 years old, bred by Henry Bayly, Esq., Mudgee.

Pedigree—By the late William Lawson, Esq.'s horse Emigrant, out of Young Jorroch's mare.

Without reserve.

Purchasers are requested to call and inspect him at the Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street.

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ARAB ENTIRE, TALISMAN.

M. R. C. MARTIN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, September 7th, at 11 o'clock.

The pure-bred Arab Entire Talisman, ex Templer.

His dark brown horse, with black points, stands 16 hands 3 inches, and for beauty and symmetry cannot be surpassed.

Terms at sale.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Brilliant-toned Grand Pianoforte, Sociable, Harp, and other Effects.

M. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of W. Turner, Esq., Smart's Buildings, Rushcutters Bay, on TUESDAY, September 7th, at 11 o'clock.

All that gentlemen's household furniture and effects, consisting of—

Rosewood ballroom-back chairs, and couch hair-seated and damask-covered

Rosewood low table, what-not

Rosewood carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-bricks

Brilliant-toned grand pianoforte, by Zeitter

China, glass, and hangings

China, glass, and plate ware

Hall chairs, and lamp

Hair-seated chairs and couch

Chairs, sideboard, telescope dining table

Four post and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses

Apply to G. SKINNER, Bligh-street.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

Two Cottages at Connetton Town

M. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, September 9th, at 12 o'clock.

A substantial and well-built BRICK COTTAGE, situated in Egan-street.

O'Connell Town.

Each Cottage has four rooms, small garden, and well of good water.

Together with

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND adjoining the above, closely fenced in, and having a frontage of 66 feet to Egan-street, 78 feet to Brick-street, by 66 feet to a back lane.

Seven substantial BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, with stone foundations, slated roofs, &c., situated in Barrack-lane, Parramatta.

These Cottages have each two rooms, a back yard, with a lawn in front, extending to the full length of the buildings, and are generally in excellent order; and from their central position, being close to the manufactory of Messrs. Byrnes, the Military Barracks, &c., will always readily let, and are therefore well worth the attention of small capitalists requiring a safe and profitable investment.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.

Terms unexceptionable, and terms at sale.

COCKBURN'S AUCTION MART.

Corner of Pitt and Park streets.

ESTABLISHED 1835

Positive Unreserved Sale of Household Furniture and other Effects.

M. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by several parties leaving for the Digging, to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his new Rooms, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

Household sofas, horsehair couches, horsehair chairs, superior cane and cedar-bottom chairs, chiffoniers, iron, cedar, and hard-wood beds, mattresses; dressing, dining, and loo tables; washstands complete, sofas, curtains, Brussels carpet and rug, fenders, fireirons, crucet stands, sideboard, secretary, chests of drawers, handsome pier glass, and other ditto, tents, mats, blankets, bookcases, papier mache tables, musical box, camphor wood desks, carpenter's bench, pistols, watch, gold chains, shoes, boots, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

N.B.—For Bargains, make no mistake, but for Cockburn's Auction Mart, Corner of Pitt and Park streets.

ONIONS.

M. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, THIS DAY, Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock.

100 boxes Onions

Now landing in fine order.

Terms, cash.

IRONMONGERY.

JOHN O. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, September 7th, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Tea Boards, Candelsticks, Locks, Parlour Bells, Waiters, Britannia-metal Teapots, Revolvers, Teapots, Table ditto.

Bread-baskets, &c.

Terms at sale.

JOHN O. COHEN will sell by auction, at his stores, 490 George-street, on TUESDAY next, September 7th, at eleven o'clock precisely.

6 Bales, 3 Bushel Bags
2 do. Tarpsauls
2 do. Twine
2 hogheads Painter's Brushes
2 do. Broon Heads
3 casks Tea Kettles and Saucepans
1 case Cutlery

Terms at Sale.

M. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

20 barrels lime Juice

Now landing, ex Roosa, from the South Sea Islands.

M. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

37 Pockets hops.

M. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

Seven Oil Paintings, by eminent and modern masters—

Dutch Vessels, brisk gale, Lang Shipping, Waiters

Landscape, Mythology

Shipping in a Storm, Vandervelde

Female Portrait, Sir Joshua Reynolds

Sun Rising

Bay of Naples, Forts Claude.

M. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A beautiful collection of French and English Engravings, in elegant gilt frames.

Just landed and for sale without any reserve.

Un Révé de Bonheur

Les Illusions Perdus

La Separation des Apôtres

Moise Sauvé des

Moise Sauvé des

Le Rendez-vous à la Fontaine

Entrée de Jésus Christ à Jérusalem

Les Italiennes à la Fontaine

Paul et Virginie

Monseigneur

Julie Manneret et Lucie Bertram

Les Adieux à la Mourice

Annie de Boleyn

La Nuit

Arrivée de Rebec

La Visite à la Mourice

La Sortie de l'Eglise

La Demande en Mariage

Georgette

Le Départ d'Aurore

La Nouvelle Seigneur

Jalousie

Accorde

Joseph chez Laban

Olivia

Ferveur

Simple Amour

Jesus Christ Prêchant sa Doctrine

Le Départ de la Paine

La Cueillette des Pains

Le Voyage à Naples

Education Morale

Education du Monde

Education de la Nature

Education Religieuse.

With a great variety of others which will be on view on Monday.

M. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from Mr. William Northwood (trustee to the estate of Mr. Charles Ventman, late licensed victualler, of the City Mart, 474, George-street, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, to close the accounts of the estate.

THIS DAY.

BRITANNIA METAL TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, GOLD SCALES AND WEIGHTS, MINERS' BELTS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

Britannia Metal Table and Tea Spoons

Gold Scales and Weights, 12 oz. to 1 lb.

2 sets Gold Scales and Weights, 12 oz. to 1 lb.

Terms cash.

MONDAY, 6th August.

Hosiery, Pocket Combs, Pocket and Table Cutlery

Striped, Knitted, and Blue Worsted Frocks

Canvas, Beaver, Blue Pilot Coats

Stout Blucher and Lace-up Boots

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve

10 Packages, containing—

Assorted merino shirts

Brown half-hose, blue and grey hose

Striped knitted frocks, stout blue frocks

Lamb's wool half-hose

Canvas No. 4.

Blue beaver coats, pilot coats

Stout Blucher boots

Lace-up boots nailed

Oilskin jackets, duck frocks, regatta shirts

Pocket combs, stained back combs

CUTLERY, HARDWARE.

Braces and bits, carvers and forks, steels

Heavy plate glasses with slides

Butchers' knives

Bone handle and stag knives

Two blade speer and stag pocket knives

Buffalo and Dover knives

Right-handled hatchets

Razors, &c.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, September 7.

TO IRONMONGERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

10 PACKAGES, containing—

Tinned iron band boxes

Box iron stands, Italian irons and hesters

Round box grinders

Round and square steel rat-traps

Currycombs, mane-combs

Iron weights, dog and cat hanger chains

Riveted iron and screw hooked candlesticks

Best wrought T and H hinges

Best cast butt hinges, of sizes

Best locks, padlocks, and back veranda

Door latches, dog and cat hanger chains

Old Flemish and tinned tacks

80 Kegs Ewbank's patent nails, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

22 Pairs boys' shoes, 288 pairs

22 Pairs boys' shoes, 288 pairs

72 Pairs dress Wellingtons

6 Dozen miners' belts

30 Dozen small tooth combs

31 Dozen stained dressing combs, 8 inch.

Terms at sale.

IN THE ESTATE OF DAVID TAYLOR, OF GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, LICENCED VICTUALLER.

By order of the Official Assignee, W. Perry, Esquire.

M. R. MORT has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, 6th September, at 11 o'clock.

The Official Assignee's Right, Title, and Interest in and to the following effects in the estate of David Taylor, of George-street, Sydney, licensed victualler.

The Assignment of LAND at Camperdown, being No. 6 of block 3, in the parish of Peterham, having frontage to John-street, and is a portion of lot 44 of the Camperdown estate.

Twenty Acres of LAND at George's River, situated at Bottle Forest, in the parish of Heathcote, near the new line of road to Illawarra, and bounded on the north by a government road; being the land sold as lot 15, in the proclamation of the proclamation of 3rd March, 1845.

Half-acre Allotment of LAND at Bathurst, being No. 14 of section 37, having frontage to William-street and Lambert-street, being the allotment sold as lot 107, in pursuance of the proclamation of the 13th July, 1849.

Half-acre Allotment of LAND at Gundagai, situated in the town of South Gundagai, being allotment No. 15 of section No. 2, having frontage to Ferry and Bridge streets.

Half-acre Allotment of LAND at Goulburn, situated in the town of Goulburn, being allotment No. 10 of section No. 33, having frontage to Cole-street, being the lot sold as lot 35, in pursuance of the proclamation of 6th January, 1849.

Three Allotments of LAND in Hastings North

One ditto ditto ditto South

Two ditto ditto ditto East

Outstanding Debt as per list, amounting to £147 13s. 6d.

Ditto Debt and Doubtful, as per list, amounting to £136 6s. 6d.

All parties may be learned at the auctioneer's, on application to the Official Assignee.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1852.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.
 The *Arcturion*, 362 tons, Captain Davis, from London, arrived at 10 a.m. on the 5th inst. The *Arcturion* is a fine ship, and the crew is well behaved.

DEPARTURE.
 The *Arcturion*, 362 tons, Captain Davis, for London, will sail on the 10th inst. The *Arcturion* is a fine ship, and the crew is well behaved.

THE QUEEN'S SOUTH-EAST COAST STEAMER.
 The *Queen's South-East Coast Steamer*, Captain Davis, will sail on the 10th inst. The *Queen's South-East Coast Steamer* is a fine ship, and the crew is well behaved.

Late English News.

Herald Office.
 Monday, 1 p.m.

The arrival of the *Waratah* this morning put us in possession of English news to the 4th June, and we now lay before our readers the full summary of the Melbourne Herald.

The political news was of very little importance, and we therefore give the first place to commercial intelligence, which contains the gratifying fact of a large increase in the price of wool. A private letter received at Melbourne, says:—

It is said the Roxburgh Castle will be out before the R.M. steamer *Australian*, and therefore I drop you a few lines by the former, to state the advance in wool of 4d. per lb. on February rates. Sales commenced on the 20th inst.—the first day a penny up, and kept stiffening gradually till 5th day of sale, viz., on 25th inst., when I sold 800 bales of Port Phillip wool per Hero and Brilliant, all fine favourite clips, at 4d. per lb. advance; the owners were present and fully satisfied with the result.

Emigration has now commenced in earnest, and you will probably receive between this and Christmas 30,000 souls, half of whom are to be females. Government alone takes up twelve ships per month—eight for Port Phillip, two for Adelaide, and two for Sydney, with above proportion of sexes; besides, all the private emigration going on at same time by Mrs. Chisholm, Sidney Herbert, &c.

LONDON LATE MARKET.—May 31: The stock is 11,834 casks, against 36,533 in corresponding period of last year, being an increase of 15,700 casks. The deliveries amount to 789 casks, against 728 casks, in 1851; an increase this year of 66 casks.

Consuls closed on the 2nd of June for money, and account at 100 to 1.

Most extensive preparations were being made for emigration. Tenders for the conveyance of emigrants to all the Australian ports had been called for by the Commissioners.

The Derby Ministry may be said to have entirely thrown protection overboard, Lord Derby having gone even beyond Mr. Disraeli's Budget speech. There were rumours that Sir J. Pakington would resign his office, which will probably pave the way for the admission of some of the Peelites into the cabinet.

PRINCE ALBERT has become the patron of an emigration society, the object of which is to provide the redundant and destitute population of the highlands and islands of Scotland to Australia. He expected that Her Majesty and the Prince Consort would again visit Osborne before they take their departure for Scotland. The day the court will leave for Scotland, according to the present arrangement, will be Tuesday, the 22nd June.

The price of copper has risen about 25 tons in the London market within the week or two, in consequence of the news from South Australia, that the miners had deserted the Burra Burra mines to seek gold at the "diggings."

It is announced in a late paper that the *Sarah Anne* has arrived from Port Phillip, whence she sailed on the 21st of January, with 14,000 ounces of gold, valued at upwards of £50,000.

Letters have been received from Rome stating that the confirmation of Dr. Cullen's election, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, may be expected every moment, as nothing but the official announcement of the fact remained to be made.

The Maynooth agitation was increasing in England. Late accounts from America state that one of the senators, the hon. John Barney, had challenged the French Minister to fight a duel, in consequence of some misunderstanding between them; but the latter declined.

Half a million of property had been destroyed in New York by the burning down of Swift's large steam sugar refinery and French's hotel. Mr. Kossuth was at Albany, labouring under a severe attack of illness. A majority of Fillmore's delegates had been chosen in New York.

The *Reform Gazette* (Scottish journal) contains the following paragraph:—

"Troops for Australia."—The first Australian mail steamer, which leaves Plymouth on the 28th, will take out, for the accommodation of them, a large draft, consisting of nearly 300 men, to reinforce the troops in that colony.

The *Scottish Guardian* (June 1st)

makes the following electro-telegraphic announcement:—

"The ships laid on for Australia fill most rapidly. Emigration is much on the increase, principally among the educated and intelligent classes, many of whom are leaving comfortable situations in the city."

Sir Harry Smith had arrived in England from the Cape.

The floor of the Corn Exchange (London) had fallen in, and two persons were killed thereby.

Speaking of certain dissensions in the Derby Cabinet, the *Morning Advertiser* says:—"We are assured from a source on which we can rely, that the Free-trade speech of Disraeli has caused not only consternation among those of the Conservative party who still adhere to Protection, but that it has created a very grave bosom of feeling in the ranks of the Cabinet itself. It is no secret that Sir John Pakington, Major Bessford, and one or two others, have expressed themselves in very strong terms respecting what they regard as the betrayal by Mr. Disraeli of the Protectionist cause. Nor if there be any truth in what is whispered about, does Lord Derby altogether relish the length to which Mr. Disraeli went in his anti-Protectionist views on Friday. In short, it would not surprise us to see a regular 'explosion' any fine morning in the Derby Cabinet. Nor, we are credibly assured, would the prospect of such an event cause any great regret to Mr. Disraeli himself; for he has become so elated with his fancied success as Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he actually lays the flattering unction to his soul that he is destined, before many months have elapsed, to become Prime Minister of England. And what will perhaps excite still greater surprise, is the fact that there are some of his friends—intelligent men too—who share his comfortable conviction that he is an embryo Premier. They ask—and it must be confessed it is no easy matter to answer them—they ask, what is there more improbable in the supposition that he is destined to be the Prime Minister, than there was ten weeks ago in that of his being now the Chancellor of the Exchequer?"

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, thus writes:—

"Our Australian discoveries are exciting as much interest in New York as here. Several vessels had been taken up to load with emigrants, and many more will follow."

"The most extraordinary spectacle of the present day, is the fact of the two most enlightened countries of the age, almost simultaneously making these gold discoveries, which seem destined to do more towards bringing the different nations of the earth together, than any event which has occurred in the history of man. In a very short time, we shall doubtless see Australia and South America containing a large Chinese population, which must eventually bring that large empire into active intercourse with the rest of the world."

The arrival of the Great Britain at New York in thirteen days three hours, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, looking at her immense tonnage—3200—and small horse power—500. The success of screw propellers is particularly interesting to us now, as by such means only can the demand for emigration be met advantageously. Had we a few such vessels ready for use, all apprehensions respecting the Australian wool crop might be set at rest.

No less than twelve ships will be found in the bill of entry this morning loading for Australia, the aggregate tonnage being 12,000 tons, and they will accommodate upwards of 6000 passengers. Extensive charters have been entered into to bring back coolies from Amoy to Australia, San Francisco, and Havana. It is said that the engagements amount to upwards of 50,000 souls. Truly the shipping interest have at length fallen on their feet. The agitation about the navigation laws may, like Maynooth, be consigned to the 'tomb of all the Capulets.'

THE FUNDS, STOCK, AND SHARE MARKETS.—Closing Prices: Consols A and B, 100½; Ditto, Three and a Quarter per Cent, 102½; Bank Stock, 21½; Exchequer Bills, L and S, 78 81 pm; Foreign Stock: Mexicanos, 31½; Spanish Actives, 21½; Ditto, Passives, 17½; Railway Shares: London Stock, 12½; Midland Stock, 6½; North Staffordshire, 6½; South Eastern and Dover, 20½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 7½; Caledonian, 19½; Eastern Counties, 9½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 31½; Great Northern, 20½; Great Western, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7½; Ditto Fifth, 6½; Ditto Sixth, 6½; London Brighton, and South Coast, 10½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; York and North Midland, 23½; Norfolk, 32½; Leeds Northern, 16½; Ditto Pref. 5½; Mining Shares: A. California, 3½; B. Norvege Monde, 4½; ditto, English Market very good. Consols 100½; and Three and a Quarter per Cent reduced equally strong. Railway Shares have been steady, but market exhibits no improvement. There are no buyers about, and railway property of an unguaranteed kind seems very little in favour, and the market closes beneath its highest price. Prices dull. Gold mines quiet. Foreign markets steady.

Parliament it was said would be dissolved about the 20th June. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, remarks:—"The Australian emigration question continues to occupy a large share of public attention here. The prospect of a diminished supply of wool is gradually becoming more certain, and there can be little doubt but speculation will soon step in to aggravate, for the time, the inevitable dearth of the raw material which may be anticipated. How far any amount of assistance which government is likely to render may tend to

lessen the evil, is not very clear. It was

told by an Australian merchant the other day, that from all he had seen of the state of things at the diggings, there was no hope of the present year's clip of wool being properly attended to, whatever the number of emigrants might be. Various schemes have been suggested to the emigration board with a view to prevent the government emigrants from running off to the mines at the earliest opportunity, instead of assisting the Australian farmers to manage their 20,000,000 sheep, which must be duly watched and shorn every year, or the people of Bradford, and many other towns, must suffer much distress. One plan proposed, to prevent the defection of the shepherd class, is to stipulate that any man sent out to Australia by Government shall, after twelve months' service in the bush, be at liberty to go to the diggings, should he choose to do so. If this arrangement could be made to work, it would certainly remedy the evil to a considerable extent, and in order that it should do so, great pains ought to be taken in the selection of emigrants, rather hard task at all times, but doubly so when people are so well off at home."

In the House of Lords the bill for continuing the property-tax another year was read a second time on the 28th May, and during the discussion of this subject the Earl of Derby made a spontaneous declaration, which is justly regarded as equivalent to a final abandonment of Protection. His Lordship said that he regarded the imposition of a duty on foreign corn, not as a matter of necessity, but as a desirable mode of offering relief to the agricultural classes;—that this was a question, however, to be left to the constituents of the country, and that, from all he had heard and learned, his opinion was, that "there certainly would not be in favour of the imposition of a duty on foreign corn that extensive majority in the country, without which it would not be desirable to impose such a duty." This may be regarded as a last adieu to protection, and seals, with the sanction of the Prime Minister, the recantation so manifestly made in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget.

In the absence of other topics of political interest, Lord John Russell's address to the electors of London, has afforded material to the London press for a good deal of comment and criticism. Lord John takes credit to himself for carrying steadily out the free trade policy initiated by Sir Robert Peel, as instanced in the repeal of the Navigation laws, and the gradual repeal of the differential duties on sugar. He proposes as the basis and outline of his future policy, a firm resistance to any attempt at the restoration of Protection; a moderate extension of the franchise; and the abolition of the oath which excludes Jews from Parliament.

"The oath," says his lordship, "taken by members of Parliament, ought to be the same for all—simple and not complex—a bond of union, and not a badge of distrust, or a source of religious discord. The important part of his address is contained in the following words—"Let it be recollected, however, that if the adverse party is to be encountered with success, it must be met by the free trade reforms in a body. This is a significant hint to all decided free traders to rally round his lordship, so as to give him a united and resistless majority in the next Parliament. Hence, perhaps, Lord Derby's final and explicit renunciation of Protection."

The foreign intelligence is altogether unimportant. In France, where the press is now literally gagged, there is of course an absolute lull in political news. A silent, dreary despotism reigns over the country, although there were rumours that the Council of State actually threatens to reverse the Orleans confiscation. There are also appearances of growing dissatisfaction throughout the country and symptoms of another gathering storm. The Emperor of Russia's visit to Vienna and Berlin, which is presumed to have reference to Louis Napoleon's pretensions to the Imperial purple, engenders the quinquins of the Continent.

The Queen of Spain had conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on the Prince of Wales.

The following is a list of the new Sardinian ministry:—Marquis Azeglio, president of the council and foreign affairs; Galvagno, grace and justice; Pernati, interior; La Marmora, war; Falocopa, public works; Boncompagni, public instruction; Cibrario, finances.

A letter from Naples gives a description of the great honours paid to the Russian princes, the Archdukes Michael and Nicolas. King Bomba, attired in the uniform of a Russian colonel, was all day conducting them from one place of interest to another.

On the 20th May, the French fleet, bearing 80 guns and nearly 10,000 men, cast anchor before Naples, causing no little conjecture, and even some consternation, among the inhabitants. Every body seems under the impression that France will ere long lay some part in Italian affairs. As regards the governments in Italy, reaction is unabated, indeed progressing. Naples has increased her fortifications, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany has just made the last concession to Austrian influence by abolishing the constitution of 1848.

The *Andersdatch*, or Prussian *Punch*, has been seized for publishing a cut not likely to please M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The conductors of the public press have been cautioned to observe great circumspection in their allusions to the French president.

Gold is about 0.71 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris, and about 0.46 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg. New York Exchange on London is nominally 0.42 per cent. in favour of England, leaving no profit on importation from the United States.

The *Times* says the reports respecting the failure of Messrs. Sinclair and Boyd, of Belfast, are very exaggerated, as they

engagements, it is believed, will not reach a moiety of even the smallest sum which has been reported.

The approaching elections were occupying much attention.

A rumour has been circulated privately, and through some of the newspapers, that the Danish Government had ceded to England, on terms that had been offered and accepted, the island of St. Croix.

The Lord Chancellor had delivered judgment in the appeal against the injunction granted in the case *Lumley v. Wagner*, and confirmed the injunction. The rule of the court, therefore, is, that the injunction granted by Vice-Chancellor Parker against the defendants shall continue in force, and that Mlle Wagner shall not be permitted to sing at the Covent Garden Opera House.

SINGULAR EBBING OF THE SHANNON.—The Shannon at Killaloe, exhibited a phenomenon within a day or two recently, which no living inhabitant had ever seen before. The waters receded to such a distance from their usual mark at low tide, that salmon, eels, and pike, were taken in abundance, even by children, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the spectacle. It is worthy of note that the records of the fish in the cathedral vestry attest a like event sixty years since in Killaloe, and the harvest of that year in Ireland was the most plentiful remembered by the inhabitants of that period. —*Chas. Journal.*

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The *Northern Whig* has the following reference to the laying of the electric cable across the Irish Channel:—"The Scotch contractors are bound to use utmost diligence, and we have authority to state that the trench along the road from Dumfries to Portpatrick must be fully opened by the 31st instant, at farthest. As to the deposition of the wire from Portpatrick across to the Irish coast, from the entirety of the preparations made, and the aid which the company have at hand in the way of powerful steamers and other accessories, it is probable the cable will be laid down by the 5th proximo; but the high spring tides of the 2nd and 3rd may cause its delay a little longer. It is not supposed that, under any circumstances, the completion can be delayed beyond the 10th proximo. The opening of the line to Belfast will be celebrated by a fête on a scale of grand magnificence, to which it is intended to invite His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton."

It is stated that a fund is now being formed in Dublin amongst the English Tory and Protectionist party, to work the Irish elections. It already amounts, it is said, to £100,000, and, according to report, Lord Derby has contributed £5000, and a noble duke who has recently joined that party £10,000.

We are indebted to the *Liverpool Mercury*, 28th May, for the following interesting narrative:—"Two deputations have recently waited upon Lord Derby and Sir J. Pakington for the purpose of urging upon Government the necessity of immediately sending out 'an adequate supply of labour to Australia.' These deputations were from the woollen manufacturers of the West Riding, who are fearful lest the absorption of labour by the gold diggings should render it impossible for the sheep farmers of Australia to continue their occupation, and thus deprive our mills of the large supply of wools now furnished by the colonies. In the interview with the Prime Minister, it was stated that one person, having 20,000 sheep, had only a man and his wife to attend to them; that another, with 8000, had only one man, and that many cases, equally strange, could be cited. It was urged, that not only was a large supply of labour requisite in order to save the flocks, but that unless assistance was sent out before the end of June, the next clip would be lost, and that the resulting injury would be incalculable. To the Colonial Secretary it was pointed out that 144,000 bags of wool were last year imported into this country from the Australian colonies; and that if this supply failed, our manufacturers knew not whence to procure an adequate quantity of the raw material for cloths. Both Lord Derby and Sir J. Pakington admitted the importance of the subject; but they pleaded the impossibility of finding vessels to carry out a large number of emigrants in a brief space of time. The Colonial Secretary stated that inclusive of £47,000 shortly to be received, the Government had £318,000 for sending out emigrants to the three colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia; but it must be borne in mind, he said, that the more they endeavoured to stimulate and accelerate emigration, the more expensive would it be. Already the price had risen from £10 to £17 or £18 per head; and the greatest difficulty would be in finding ships, not in finding men to go out. He had been told that ships in England were unusually scarce, and that many were at present in the East Indies. One gentleman had suggested that they should send out her Majesty's ships; but he was afraid that the available ships in her Majesty's service were scarcely adequate for the duties they had to discharge; and he should be glad to be informed whether, looking at the extraordinary crisis now existing, and the risk, which they could not shut their eyes to, of a number of the persons sent out being drawn away to the gold diggings, and, therefore, not to be commanded for the specific purpose the deputation had in view—looking at that risk, he asked whether it could suggest any particular class of emigrants that they thought would be more desirable than others? He thought the general rule as to the class of emigrants might well be relaxed, but further than that he could not go at present. With these explanations he was not aware that he could say more, except to give them the assurance that her Majesty's Government had turned their anxious attention to this subject."

For himself, from the moment he came into office, he had been truly anxious to promote, not only the immediate object which the deputation had in view, but the interests generally of these great colonies, mixed up as they were so closely with the welfare and prosperity of the mother country. Mr. Forster, one of the deputation, referring to the fact that candidates for emigration above the age of thirty-five were, according to the rules of the commissioners, inadmissible, that his Australian friends considered that persons even above the age of forty-five were more valuable as shepherds than those under that age. He also suggested that foreign ships should be allowed to engage in the emigrant trade; but this is a proposition to which the Government are not likely to accede, notwithstanding their admission that so soon after the repeal of the navigation laws there is a decided scarcity of ships. It appears that Government, with the funds at their disposal, intend to send out eight ships monthly for the next seven months, or 2400 persons a month.

The Illustrated London News, May 22, treats its readers to two sketches of the Ballarat gold-diggings, said to have been furnished to that journal by Mr. C. C. Dunn, Clerk of the Bench at Chesham.

The New York Evening Post says of Fergus O'Connor, "This eccentric gentleman, whose arrival in the Europa we have announced, has been reported in the English newspapers to be insane. We should think, from some of his 'arrested' proceedings in this country, that the report is not far out of the way. He strolled into Stewart's store on Friday, as we are informed, and chucking a handsome young woman under the chin, asked how she would like a moustache? He was ejected from the premises, and afterwards returned, but did not renew any of his wild tricks."

The Kilkenny Moderator says that, on Friday week morning, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a heavy shower, which lasted over that city and a considerable district adjoining. This rain proved, upon examination, to be of almost an inky blackness, and had all the appearance of being impregnated with soot or charcoal. In the last year of the cholera they were visited by a similar shower; and in the popular superstition the appearance of that dreadful disease was largely attributed to this circumstance.

Bell's Life says that a member of one of the leading clubs in London, and a master of foxhounds, will back a young lady for any other lady in England, as follows, viz.: to ride from London to Birmingham in 12 hours, using two horses; to ride four miles over Newmarket course; to ride a four mile steeple chase over Hertfordshire; or to hunt the Hareley foxhounds in October next, and to kill a fox with them.

Dr. Peterson, the director of the Observatory at Altona, announces his discovery of a small telescopic comet in the constellation Cepheus, on the 17th inst. At 12h. 36m. mean time, its right ascension was 22 deg. 31 min. 38 s., and its north declination 71 deg. 13 min. The hourly declination in right ascension is stated to be rather more than three seconds, diminishing, and the motion in declination in the same interval 7 h. 22 s., towards the north pole. Dr. Peterson is the discoverer of several other comets.

It appears from the statements and communications in the *Banner of Utah*, that a large body of Presbyterians have seceded from the Orange Association in consequence of its assents to that religious denomination, and that persons of that class who had gone to Belfast on the occasion of the assembling of the grand lodge, were rigidly excluded from the meetings of the association.

SAILING ORDERS OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On Tuesday a paper was printed by order of the House of Commons, containing the orders given by the Admiralty to Sir Edward Belcher in command of the Arctic expedition. After setting forth the orders of the Admiralty, leaving much to Sir Edward Belcher, the Admiralty urge upon him one object, namely, the safe return of his party to this country. "We are sensible (concludes the document) however, that notwithstanding a wish to keep this part of your duty prominently in mind, yet that an ardent desire to accomplish the object of your mission, added to a generous sympathy for your missing countrymen, may prevail in some degree to carry you beyond the limits of a cautious prudence. You are therefore distinctly to understand our directions to be, that the several ships under your orders shall each be on its way home and to the eastward of Barrow's Strait, whenever their stock of provisions shall have been reduced to twelve months' full allowance; and commending you and those employed under you to the providence of God, we trust that success may crown your efforts, and that you may be the means of affording succour to those of our countrymen whose absence we have so long deplored."

The Earl of Cornwallis died on the 21st of May; the Hon. J. C. Talbot on the 26th; and Sir R. Wolsey, Bart., on the 25th.

The Militia Bill was going through the Lords.

A memorial bearing the signatures of nine peers, fifteen Roman Catholic bishops, nineteen baronets, forty-two members of parliament, sixty-six deputy lieutenants, two hundred and eighty-eight magistrates, and upwards of one thousand other persons, praying her Majesty to pardon Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his political companions in exile, was presented to his Excellency the Earl of Pakington on the 26th May. His Excellency read his reply, in which he reviewed all the circumstances of the case, and concluded by saying that he did not feel himself justified in recommending the prayer of

the memorial to her Majesty's favourable consideration.

The following deaths are recorded:—Sir W. H. Pennington, Lord Wenlocks, Lord Grey Skipworth, Sir W. K. Grant, and L. C. Humphrey, Q.C.

It is said that her Majesty, at the recommendation of her Ministers, is about to confer the honour of a baronetcy on Lord Boyle, late Justice General and President of the Court of Sessions, as a reward for his long and valuable services on the bench of Scotland. It is likewise reported that like honour will be conferred on Professor Alison, on account of his distinguished literary attainments.

Lord Colonsay, Mr. Duncan McNeill, one of the permanent Lords Ordinary of the Court of Sessions in Scotland, is appointed Lord Justice General and President of the Court, in the room of the Right Hon. David Boyle, resigned. Mr. Adam Anderson, Lord Advocate, is appointed a Lord of Session of the Outer House, in the room of Lord Colonsay. Mr. John Inglis, Solicitor-General for Scotland, is appointed Lord Advocate, in the room of Mr. A. B. Fenton. Mr. A. B. Fenton has been appointed Queen's Advocate at the Gambia, Esq. £1000 a year; J. T. Commissioning, Esq. Collector of Customs at Sierra Leone, is appointed a member of the Council for that colony.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, K.T., has this year been appointed by her Majesty a Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. By permission of the Duke of Hamilton, the apartments belonging to his Grace as Hereditary-keeper of Holyrood Palace have been fitted up as a residence for the representative of Royalty. The levee of the noble Earl at Holyrood, last week, was attended by about 600 of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Scotland.

It is understood that Colonel Outram will return to Bombay, and that the Court of Directors of the East India Company will address a recommendation to the Government of that presidency that he be restored to his employment at Barods, from which he had been very unceremoniously dismissed; a proceeding that in substance will amount to a censure on Lord Falkland the Governor of Bombay, and his council.

THE ARMY.—The first Australian mail steamer left Plymouth on Friday, with a large draft, consisting of nearly 300 men, to reinforce the troops in that colony, some of them for the 59th regiment, which corps will be sent on from Hongkong in October, when relieved by the 15th, from Ceylon, orders having been forwarded to both regiments to prepare for the change. Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, K.H., of the 39th regiment, accompanies the above drafts, and he will be stationed at Melbourne with four companies of his corps. Australia has hitherto been considered by the army one of, if not the most, objectionable military stations under the Crown; hence the number of exchanges of officers when a regiment is under orders, or, as the saying is, booked for this antipode of England; this aversion is caused by the great distance from home and the consequent length of the voyage out, the difficulty of obtaining leave to return and high charges for passage back when a person has been a reasonable time there; the number of detachments a regiment furnishes, some of them hundreds of miles from headquarters where scarcely a human being is seen from year's end to year's end; but the principal objection arises from the heavy expense of apparel and living in the colony, where, unlike all other stations to the eastward of the Cape, the troops have no allowance beyond their bare pay. In India, whence numbers of invalid officers seek a change to a temperate climate in New South Wales, an ensign's pay is £20 per month; in Ceylon and Hongkong, £15; but in the richest colony in the world—Australia—the near neighbour of the above places, it is only £8. Such a contrast must cause great discontent amongst the expatriated and badly paid military. By the new mail arrangements one great objection is reduced, although the heavy charge for passage will continue; but the wide extent of the gold diggings will involve even a greater spread of detachments. With regard to the principal objection we have referred to, viz., the niggardly pay which the troops receive, we warn the Government that, unless this is put on the most liberal scale, few of the soldiers will stand by their colours. Reference to the constant desertions from the regiments in Canada, as an example, where "out-pickets," placed to prevent that crime, have frequently been known to start off over the line to the States, leaving their post vacant. The temptation at the Australian diggings is so much greater than what the soldiers look for in the "Union," that when "chacun pour soi, et le bon Dieu pour tous," becomes the paramount feeling in a country where one has only to "seek and find abundance of the precious metal," every risk will be incurred for the prize. It is to be imagined that a needy ensign (even a captain or lieutenant), with his paltry £8 a month, compared to the almost certainty of making that sum daily, will resist the temptation of acquiring wealth—unbounded wealth—in a short space, by a little manual labour? Resignations, and if they are not accepted, retirements among the officers, desertion by the soldiers, or purchasing discharge, which, by the regulations, cannot be refused, will inevitably be the result, unless, as we have suggested, the most liberal allowance is made to the troops, which the colony has now the means of doing in its widest extent. We trust that the new Commander of the Forces, Major General Campbell, who when Senior Member of Council in Ceylon, evinced such interest for the well-being of the soldier, will see to this before he leaves England, which will insure him the adherence of the men to their oath.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WOOL MARKETS.—BRITISH.

YORK, MAY 20.—At this, our opening market for the new clip, we had 61 sheets of wool (being one more than we had at the corresponding market of last year) 35 of which were unsold. It is now universally admitted that, from the long-continued dry, dusty weather, wool will this year be bad in colour, particularly ill-washed clips. To remove this defect we hear of some flockmasters who have given their sheep a second wash, for which they undoubtedly will reap ample reward in the improved marketable value of their wool. Next week, should the weather be favourable for sheep-shearing, we expect an improved supply, and more sales, from which we can make something like a fair quotation of prices, as the limited transactions of to-day, it is very difficult to find a report on which to rely. Suffice it, then, to say that, to all appearance, prices will this year be something like last year, viz., 1s. per lb. more or less, as per count of hog and ewe, quality and condition, the clean-conditioned clips having the call of the market, and commanding the top prices.

LEADS, MAY 21.—There is not any change of moment to report this week. Sales continue for the supply of the immediate wants of the manufacturers, and prices are firm at last week's rates.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 27.—Scotland: There is more doing in lay Highland at full rates, as stocks are reduced. White Highland none at market. Crossed Cheviot are scarcely so much in request this week, arising no doubt from parties having taken a fair supply when down, at the sale the week previous.

FOREIGN: On Thursday the opening series of colonial wool sales began in London, where the attention of the trade has been entirely taken up. There is, consequently, nothing doing here.

Imports for the week 247 bales.

Previously this year... 22,054 ditto.

LONDON, MAY 24.—The imports of wool into London last week were not so large. They included 3290 from Van Diemen's Land, 769 from Alagoa Bay, 436 from Sydney, 48 from the Cape of Good Hope, and sundry parcels from Port Phillip, Belgium, and Mogalore. The public sales commenced on Thursday, to the largest attendance of buyers known for a considerable period, and the biddings have been exceedingly brisk at an advance of 1d. to 2d., and in some instances 3d. per lb. The state of the Australian colonies is, of course, the incentive to this activity.

LEADS, MAY 21.—There has been less business done in the foreign wool market this week, owing probably to the absence of a large number of buyers at the London sales. The opening sale of the series took place last evening, at which we learn the attendance of both home and foreign buyers was very numerous. Prices are quoted at an advance of 2d. per lb. on last Friday's rates.

BERMUDA, MAY 15.—Since our last report sales have not been very extensive, owing to the extreme want of choice, and the near approach of the fresh clipping. Consequently there have been purchased, only for immediate wants, some stocks of slipes at from 52 to 56 shillings; a large lot of skin wool in bundles, at from 62 to 65 shillings; and some Russian wool, for military cloth, at 45 shillings; and about 60 cwt. of Silesian fleeces, at from 75 to 78 shillings, home manufacturers being the buyers. A great many contracts have been made again on the stocks, at an advance of 8 to 12 per cent, which proportion will probably be maintained during the next fair. Some fresh wools have already arrived, upon which there has been a great deficiency in weight compared to last year.

ROCKDALE, MONDAY.—Wool and Flannel.—There was a very good market on Monday last for the sale of manufactured goods. The upward tendency of prices at the London wool sales appeared to have an influence on the Rockdale market, by causing purchases to be made under an impression that goods will rise in price. There was great firmness in the wool market, but no advance as compared with previous prices. It is probable that English wools will not rise in price in the same proportion as foreign wools.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET.—Business has been rather dull here this week; but, as the London sales have gone off with so much spirit, holders are asking higher prices for all descriptions of wool. In Ireland there is a good demand, and high prices have been readily paid.—*Liverpool Courier*, June 2.

STATE OF TRADE.

(From the *Liverpool Courier*, June 2.)

LEADS.—More than the usual amount of purchases of cloth were effected in the Cloth-halls on Saturday, and an average amount on Tuesday. The advance in the price of wool has given a little impetus to the trade by inducing merchants to speculate; and hence more animation than usual has been exhibited amongst both manufacturers and merchants. Some slight advance in the prices of cloths has been realised, but scarcely equal to that obtained for the raw material.

BRADFORD.—There is a decided firmness in English wools, but the spirit to buy this class is anything but cheering, owing to the profligate condition of this class of buyers. Noils and brokes are firm in prices. There is no decided advance in yarns, except on fine numbers; on the middle and low kinds there is great firmness, and a combat existing between spinner and manufacturer for an advance for the coming month. There is a good business in piece selling, but prices are not remunerating.

HALIFAX.—There is but little doing in worsted goods, and prices are far from satisfactory. The tone of the yarn market is less encouraging. The merchants are not willing to accede to the advance required by the spinners, and, in all probability, the amount of production will have to be lessened. Wools are not active. The stocks in the staples' hands are low, and the quotations exhibit much firmness.

Huddersfield.—The market still continues very quiet. Very little trade has been done in the hall; but some odd parcels of black and brown doekings have been sold at very low

figures. Manufacturing is in a very languid state. The manufacturers work cautiously, the very precarious state of the wool market warranting their doing so; for as the raw material advances in price, the manufactured goods fall, there being so small demand for them.

NOTTINGHAM.—There is a general complaint again this week amongst lace manufacturers of the want of business, the only goods that meet a regular sale being plain goods, and Mechlin net and black laces, but the price of the latter is so reduced as to leave no profit to the machine owner, consequently some are stopping their machinery or stinting their workmen to a limited production. This is discouraging at a time when the home buyers are usually buying rather extensively. The orders for hosiery goods generally for the United States are thought to be as extensive this year as usual. There has been a very large business doing in yarns, especially merino, as the price of this textile, it is supposed, will be considerably advanced in consequence of an expected diminution of supply from Australia. Lace yarn will also be advanced in price, as Sea Island cotton is scarce and dear.

LEICESTER.—Trade commences to improve, and considerable purchases of yarns have been made from the spinners, the price of wool establishing the value of stocks. To this may be added, that more business is doing in the general hosiery as well as the shipping trade.

ROCHDALE.—The markets on Monday were moderately attended, and several merchants purchased more freely than for some time past; but manufacturers complain that they are not yet able to obtain remunerating prices. The wool market was rather better, and some sorts of wool have been selling at higher rates.

GLASGOW.—The market last week opened rather tamely, but on receipt of advices from America, quoting prices there considerably higher, and still rising, holders demanded an advance of 1-8th per lb. Consumers, however, not being forced to accede, holders slackened a little, and the market closed barely 1-8th per lb. higher than the previous week. The price of pig-iron declined during the week, more iron having been offered for sale by parties desiring of realising the late advance. Mixed Rns. warrants 39s. 3d., sellers; buyers, 39s. cash. No. 1 g.m.b., 39s. 6d.; No. 3, 38s. 6d., cash; g.m.b. of lading; and No. 1 Gartsherrie, 41s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Tuesday Evening.—A short review of this staple article may not be inappropriate. Since the middle of April the import and sales have exceeded half-a-million of bales, with a slight but gradual ascent in prices, not amounting, in any case, to more than a halfpenny per lb., but generally only a farthing. Consumers, exporters, and speculators have each and all stocked pretty considerably, not so much from fear of any sudden advance in price, but rather from the conviction that a higher range of prices were likely to be established even at the close of a large crop-year, based on increasing consumption all over the world. The steamer brings high speculative prices from the other side—happily with our stocks in manufacturers' hands—that in this port, 200,000 bales on the water, and the Indian supplies, we can wait the subsidence of this feverish mania and only gain become importers at our present prices. Accounts seem to agree in 3,000,000 for this crop and good prospects for the next. Sales yesterday, 8,000 to 10,000 bales, and, to-day, 8,000. Prices the turn in favour of buyers.—*Liverpool Courier*, June 2.

MANCHESTER STATE OF TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING.—This week has been distinguished as regards cloth, by a general indisposition on the part of buyers not to accede to the demands of manufacturers, who have been requiring a slight advance; though by no means so much to the advance on the staple, and it has even been found difficult to move large lots at late currency. Still stocks are not, it is thought, increasing, in manufacturers' hands. To day this feeling and state of things may be said to be confirmed. Spinners, however, find a ready sale for all they can produce, and generally a slight improvement in value must be noticed. Stocks of yarn there are literally none. There has not been much doing by foreign houses to day, this being all but a holiday, on account of our races; though a moderate business for the East, both in goods and yarn must be noticed. Should cotton still advance, a stand will, no doubt be made both by manufacturers and spinners, and recourse had by the wealthy portion to laying up stock for awhile.—*Liverpool Courier*, June 2.

Wool.

The colonial sales have opened with great spirit, and a decided advance on the price current of last sales. There is a decided firmness in English wools, but the spirit to buy this class is anything but cheering, owing to the profligate condition of this class of buyers. Noils and brokes are firm in prices. There is no decided advance in yarns, except on fine numbers; on the middle and low kinds there is great firmness, and a combat existing between spinner and manufacturer for an advance for the coming month. There is a good business in piece selling, but prices are not remunerating.—*Bradford Observer*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Among our advertisements this day will be found the first announcement of the Crystal Palace Company. The scheme for the removal of this enormous building to an appropriate site in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis will there be explained at length. Sydenham, a station on the Brighton Railway, has been fixed upon as the spot on which the Crystal Palace is once more to display its graceful proportions. It is to be placed in the midst of a park of 150 acres, which is to be planted with specimens of every tree which can be grown out of doors in England. The Palace itself is to contain a winter garden of 18 acres in extent, filled with the choicest plants and flowers. Within its walls flower-shows are to be held, which will put to shame the exhibition of Chiswick or the Regent's Park. There are to be sculptures by the chief

living artists, and casts of the most celebrated works of antiquity. Geology and mineralogy will receive their appropriate illustrations, while specimens of the most striking costumes and manufactures of the various nations will be laid out as at the time of the Great Exhibition. Not the least interesting part of this splendid spectacle will consist of samples of machinery, such as those which were seen at work last year in the northern section of the building, when it stood in its full glory in Hyde Park. In a word, as far as it may be possible, no effort will be spared to make the Crystal Palace what it was last year, and something more besides. The building itself will show to much greater advantage when placed in the midst of a large open space, filled with shrubs and trees, than on its old site in Hyde Park, where the immediate proximity of the Kensington houses spoiled the effect, as seen from the south. Nor, as far as the arrangements for passing to and fro are concerned, will there be much reason for regret. The situation in which the building is to be placed is as easy of approach for the greater portion of the population of the London-bridge to the Sydenham station. There are to be also extra lines from Waterloo, Vauxhall, and the Bricklayers' Arms, so that the inhabitants of any portion of the metropolis may have the opportunity of visiting the Exhibition with a tolerable degree of facility and comfort. We may well hope that the possession of such means of rational and instructive recreation will tend to educate the people to nobler habits of enjoyment, to purer desires, and more elevated thoughts.—*Times*, May 18.

A strange trial took place yesterday before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. A dealer in second hand books, named Gervais, was charged, at the suit on a person of the same name, named Mathieu, with having inflicted serious injury on the plaintiff. The statement of Mathieu was to the following effect:—The book stalls of the plaintiff and defendant adjoined each other, and there was consequently a rivalry in trade, but the defendant nevertheless pretended at times to be very friendly with the plaintiff. One day, the plaintiff being suffering severely from a griping in the bowels, mentioned the circumstance to Gervais, who, in pretended commiseration, but, as Mathieu now firmly believes, with the intention of laying him up in order that he might have all the book trade to himself, told him that he had a recipe for the cure of such a malady, which had been left to him by his mother, and which was infallible. He advised Mathieu to procure some young eel leaves, and to dress them as a salad and eat them. Mathieu having then suspicion of the abominable motive which prompted this advice, procured the leaves and ate the salad. At this part of the statement of the plaintiff the defendant asked whether the salad had not cured the griping of the bowels.—"Yes," said the plaintiff, "but it made me sick, and confined me to my bed for three days, which was just what you wanted, in order to get hold of my customers." The defendant replied that it was not his fault if the defendant had made himself ill. Instead of using the remedy in moderation, he had made eaten it all himself, and this assertion of the defendant was not denied by Mathieu. The plaintiff and the defendant having been fully heard by the court, the procurer of the Republic delivered his opinion on the case. He began by stating that he did not consider the charge of wilful injury to have been established, and should leave that point to the discretion of the tribunal. The defendant smiled, and regarded his cause as gained, when, unfortunately for him, the Procurer of the Republic went on to say that although no criminal intention could be proved against him, he was still an offender against the law, for he had assumed the functions of a doctor without being qualified, and although he had taken no direct free in his prescription, he had profited in his trade during the absence of the plaintiff from illness. The court acquitted the defendant on the charge brought against him by the plaintiff, but fined him 25fr. for the illegal practice of medicine.—*Galignani*.

BISHOPRIC OF CHRISTCHURCH (NEW ZEALAND) BILL.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 18. The Bishop of Oxford, in moving that this bill be read a third time, ventured to ask the attention of his lords for a few minutes. He did not like this bill, which took from the right Bishop of New Zealand a portion of his diocese, to leave that House, without raising a voice, which might reach that right reverend prelate's ears. He began by an expressive of the interest with which he watched the progress of the bill, and the anxiety he felt to see it passed. He was to be placed on an island, where his diocese was partitioned into several divisions, inaccessible except by sea, and unconnected with the rest of the ordinary means of transit. He had to pass from one side of the island to the other on foot, and often reached the objects of his visitation weary out in body, and sometimes with the fact that the rivers were without bridges, and that there were no boats to convey him across them, he could only accomplish his high vocation by undergoing great labour and toil, and often considerable danger. After he had brought his own diocese into something like order, he undertook the arduous work of spreading the true faith, of which he was the chief minister, in the countess islands by which New Zealand was encircled. It was mentioned by his noble friend the Under-Secretary for the Colonies a few nights ago, that by some sort of mistake in his right reverend brother's patent, some extraordinary degree of latitude had been assigned to his diocese, which brought it almost in contact with the Sandwich Islands. As far as he could, his right reverend brother had given a practical effect to that which was beyond all doubt a mistake. He had founded a college in the island of New Zealand, to which he had brought youths entrusted to his care from the different clusters of islands around it, who were to receive there a Christian and English education, and then to go back to their heathen friends, and to become the seminal principles of Christianity and civilization amongst them. In executing that work he had acted practically as the captain of the ship which he had himself chartered, and had not only worked it with his own hands, but he had also expended his own money, but had also expended his own life to the greatest possible risks, in order that he

might the more effectually perform this, his labour of love. (Cheers.) He had prospered; too, in his work, in a way and to a degree which gave promise that from New Zealand, as from a centre, the healing influence of Christianity would go forth through all those groups of islands which sprinkled the antipodes. He felt it due to his Right Reverend friend that, as it had fallen to his (the Bishop of Oxford's) lot to move the separation of his diocese, there should go forth at the same time a voice which might cheer him in his often lonely and unappreciated labour of love and charity. (Hear, hear.) And which would send forth a halo of glory around the head of his countryman, he had met with sympathetic hearts which appreciated his pious and disinterested labours. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of London concurred most fully in the eulogium which his noble friend had just pronounced upon Mr. Allen Anderson, his brother of Oxford, who had passed upon Bishop Selwyn. He had struggled successfully against dangers and difficulties which no man could have overcome who was not gifted with a firm and physical energy, and a heart that was as true as his head. Whoever had read, or might hereafter read, the correspondence which had passed between the present Bishop of New Zealand and the British Government would be deeply impressed with the devotion, the affection of the colonies, and to obtain their love when they had become, as they would some day become, independent States, and to the pursuit of a course more than to send among them men like Bishop Selwyn to consolidate their good will and attachment. He was happy to say that Bishop Selwyn was not the only colonial bishop who was doing his duty. He was initiating, if they were not rivalling, his example, and he had this reflection to cheer them in the execution of their duty, that they were performing not only their labour to their country, but also their duty to the British Empire, and to the church of which they were the delegated pastors and stewards. (Hear, hear.)

PROTESTANT BURIAL GROUND IN MADRID.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued, containing "Correspondence respecting the Protestant Burial Ground in Madrid." It appears from these documents that, in 1796, Lord Howden purchased two and a half acres of land near Madrid, for the purpose of converting it into a cemetery for British Protestants dying in the capital of Spain. The city of Madrid becoming a place of refuge for British Protestants, it was found inconvenient to devote the land to its contemplated purpose; and, indeed, it was found to be repugnant to the sanitary regulations of the municipality. The consequence of this another plot of ground was obtained, of which was unobjectionable; but the approval of the Spanish Government appears to have been accompanied with extraordinary conditions. These conditions will be found in the following letter from the Marquis Miraflores to Lord Howden:—

(Translation.) "Madrid, July 6, 1851. Sir,—With reference to the note addressed to you by the Marquis of Pidal on the 4th of December last, I have the honour to state to you that the Minister of the Interior has informed me, under date of the 31st inst., that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant the permission requested by you for the construction of a Protestant Burial Ground in Madrid, under the following conditions:—

"1. The burial ground will be erected on the hill of San Damián, outside the gate of Toledo, and it will be constructed with subjection to the sanitary regulations and rules required by the authorities of this kingdom.

"2. No church, chapel, nor any other sign of a temple, or of public or private worship, will be allowed to be built in the aforesaid burial ground.

"3. All acts which may tend to the performance of any Divine service whatsoever are prohibited.

"4. In the conveyance of the dead bodies to the burial ground any sort of pomp or publicity shall be avoided.

"These conditions, as you will observe, are the same which were contained in the Marquis of Pidal's note, and which have been adopted by His Majesty's Government, in conformity with the opinion given on that subject by the royal council.

"I have only to add that this royal decision has already been communicated to the Governor of the province of Madrid, and that you may direct the works to be commenced whenever it may suit your convenience. I avail, &c. (Signed) 'JOSE MARIA DE MARAÑON.'"

To this letter Lord Palmerston addressed the following answer, which, it will be seen, he instructed Lord Howden to read to the Spanish Minister:—

"VISCOUNT PALMERSTON TO LORD HOWDEN. "Foreign Office, July 28, 1851. "My Lord.—I have received your despatch of the 15th inst., inclosing a copy and translation of a note which the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed to you stating that the Spanish Government was in favour of the establishment of a burial-ground for British subjects at Madrid, upon certain conditions specified in his Excellency's note.

"I have to instruct your lordship to state to the Marquis of Pidal, that the British Government are glad to find that the Spanish Government has at last granted a permission, which, however, His Majesty's Government are entitled by treaty to demand as of right; but that the Government of Spain, in acknowledging this tardy compliance with the stipulations of the treaties between the two Crowns, cannot refrain from adding a strong expression of their regret to find that this permission is not granted until so late a date, and that the time is not far distant when principles of action which belong to an age now long gone by will cease to be, in such matters, the rule of conduct of the Government of Spain.

"Your lordship's despatch to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, I am, &c. (Signed) 'PALMERSTON.'"

LEGAL CHANGES IN SCOTLAND.—The elevation of Lord Colonsay to the office of Lord-President in the Court of Session, vacant by the resignation of the Right Hon. David Boyle, has led to several very important changes in connection with the administration of law in Scotland. It was generally understood that the intention of the present Government to offer the Outer-House judgeship, vacated by Lord Colonsay, to Sheriff Alison, of Glasgow, who as done so much as a writer in *Blackwood*, and otherwise to promote the cause of the party; but it was found at the eleventh hour, it is said, that the office of judge could only be conferred, by statute, upon practising barristers, which he was not. Under these circumstances, the office has been bestowed upon Mr. A. Allen Anderson, the Lord Advocate, and who was one of the candidates for the Ministerial interest for the borough of Lymington. Mr. Anderson was called to the bar in 1818, and was in active practice until 1848, when he was appointed to the office of Solicitor-General, which he has since resigned. He has been conferred upon Mr. Charles Neave, who has, it is said, been given to Mr. W. E. Aytoun.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the second annual meeting of the members of this body, which was held at Adelaide on the 2nd ultimo, a very elaborate and interesting report was presented by the Chairman and Committee, and unanimously adopted by the meeting. The following is an abridgement of this valuable document.

Commencing with the extraordinary and threatening changes in the prospects of South Australia, the result of the gold discoveries in New South Wales and Port Phillip, the Committee observes:—

The past year has been one of unusual interest and anxiety to the mercantile community on account of the unprecedented crisis which has taken place in the affairs of this province. During the interval which has elapsed since the last annual meeting of this body, the colony has been in all human appearance on the verge of ruin. The mercantile community has been credit destroyed, trade paralyzed, public finances undermined, and a feeling of alarm and insecurity universally prevalent; and, if, while meeting as we do at this time, we are not relieved from doubt and difficulties, we may, at all events, take courage from the past, and, with renewed confidence in the stability of our colonial interests, prepare ourselves to grapple successfully with any emergency that may arise.

Amongst the various measures which have engaged the attention of the committee during their tenure of office, it is only fitting that a prominent place should be assigned to the report to the Bullion Act, which was framed by the Legislature to mitigate or avert the crisis to which allusion has been made; and, in order to explain the nature and effects of this celebrated measure, it will be necessary to take a brief review of the circumstances of the colony prior to its enactment.

So far back as September last, accounts reached this colony of the amazing productive-ness of the Victoria gold-fields, and a growing desire to migrate thither had been manifested on the part of our population. The Ballarat fields, which then attracted the enterprise and cupidty of the diggers, shortly resigned the palm to those of Mount Alexander, which great exultation was manifested, and when, in December, tidings succeeded tidings of the startling fertility of the new gold fields, a fever of excitement was created, and it became apparent that nearly all our able-bodied labourers were about to be drawn away to scenes so calculated to intoxicate the imagination, and fill the mind with visions of independence. Ship after ship, freighted with its human cargo, sailed from our shores, while the colony was swarmed with adventurers, proceeding in the same direction. It is impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the number who left the colony during this exodus of its inhabitants, as, apart from the fact that no accurate returns were kept, the number of emigrants who returned, without whom no numerical data exist, the Custom-house returns of the emigration by sea afford no criterion of the actual number embarked, as such was the rush of passengers, that almost every ship took many more on board than was indicated by her clearance. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that at least from 10,000 to 20,000 individuals left South Australia during the prevalence of the gold mania, and when it is considered that for these all adults of every age, sex, and condition, and that the entire population of the colony did not exceed 70,000 souls, the nature and extent of so serious a deprivation of its productive energy will at once be apparent.

The committee describe the panic which ensued, and the state of the colony as one of utter desolation. The value of the colony's resources, which were reckoned at 1850, was estimated at 1,000,000,000. The value of the colony's resources, which were reckoned at 1850, was estimated at 1,000,000,000. The value of the colony's resources, which were reckoned at 1850, was estimated at 1,000,000,000.

The following abstract of imports re-exported during the same periods of each year will show to what a large extent the Melbourne market has been supplied by the South Australian gold. The value of the colony's resources, which were reckoned at 1850, was estimated at 1,000,000,000.

Imports re-exported... 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 24